

BUSINESS CARDS.
GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
Jan14 w1y

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 w1y

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REFLECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.
sep2 w1y

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN A. MONROE, JR.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
apr7 w1y

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
apr7 w1y

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near James Harlan.
LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.
apr7 w1y

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
PALMOUTH, KY.
WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
mar19 w1y

G. W. CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
WILL practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the Courts of the town and vicinity.
apr7 w1y

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.
apr7 w1y

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec6 w1y

JAMES SIMPSON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.
J. J. SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson will respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, or more recently to Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott, would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.
jan4 w1y

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 w1y

JAMES SIMPSON,
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Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.
J. J. SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson will respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, or more recently to Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott, would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.
jan4 w1y

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Snodgrass & Rodman's.
feb29 w1y

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 w1y

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.
No FIT NO SALE.
oct6 w1y

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.
nov27 w1y

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.
JOHN A. MARSHALL,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handloomed Carpets, Tassels, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, India & Coco Matting, Stair Rods, Shade Trimmings, Crumb Cloths, Green Baire, Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in style, quality, and price as are seldom found west of the mountains.
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a13 w1y

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CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.
NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 & 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati.
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.
A. ALS. Agent for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers.
RALPH C. M'CRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars. apr1 w1y

JOHN A. BAKER,
FACTURER OF AND DEALER
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Better informed as you are in regard to the wishes of your constituents, in the particular localities from which you come, I have considered it to be my duty, under that provision of the Constitution which requires me, from time to time, to give information to the Legislature, and in compliance with the request of some valued friends of your honorable body, to make a few suggestions in regard to the condition of the State and of public affairs. A revolutionary provisional government has been formed in Southern Kentucky, within the lines of the Confederate armies, embracing nearly one third of the counties in the State. Within this boundary no revenue can be collected, and the laws are set at defiance. Its success must depend upon the triumph or defeat of the vast armies in the field. The law provides amply against a rebellion, but I have no power to quell it. I find myself without arms, without money, without men—without the means and power to put it down. The Legislature have transferred all the resources of the State, to meet the emergency, into the hands of a Military Board and the Federal army. To them, then, will the people look for the suppression of the rebellion.

There is no disguising the fact that the people are suffering seriously in every quarter of the State for the want of means to meet their engagements. Trade is stopped in a great measure, and even what produce finds its way to market is sold at ruinous sacrifices.

In regions over which the contending armies have passed, large amounts of property have been taken or destroyed, the country has been made desolate, and large numbers of the people who were contented, comfortable, and independent, are reduced to the necessities of life; their fences have been destroyed, their stock and provisions taken, so that many cannot make a crop this year; add to this, that many persons have been frightened or dragged from their homes and suffering families. The laws are silent or cannot be executed. Universal gloom and distress pervade these regions. Families are divided and broken up, and each has its wrongs or its woes to relate. Starvation stalks in the face of the other and more highly favored districts, no property of any description can be sold at one third of its former value. The people are much in debt. They would gladly pay, if their property would bring anything like a reasonable price; but owing to the great reduction in the circulation of the banks from thirteen to five millions of dollars within a year or two; owing to the enormous war debt which must be met by an increase of taxation, the destruction of property and of confidence, the withdrawal of the funds by capitalists, and the consequent fall in prices, the great indebtedness of our people, and the opening of the courts, bankruptcy and ruin stare them in the face unless they get relief. I am free to say I think they ought to have it, and I will cheerfully co-operate with you in the passage of such relief measures as may be consistent with the Constitution.

To be just to the creditor and relieve the debtor is the difficulty. It is a most perplexing question. As a general thing, the relief laws heretofore passed have proved disastrous to those whom they were intended to benefit. Especially have we a warning from the measures adopted in the old relief and anti-relief times in Kentucky; but the people cannot pay much more than their taxes now, much less their debts, without bankruptcy. I fear the sheriff will resign if something is not done. I fear even resistance to the laws if the collection of debts is enforced by ruinous sacrifices of property at public sales. The relations between the debtor and creditor have greatly changed since the contracts were entered into by this horrible war. Much indebtedness has been incurred by the purchase of property here which has been sold in the South. Forcible sales of the property of debtors there to meet engagements here. Heavy losses will be sustained. Heavy taxes must be met, and great sacrifices of property must be the result, unless something can be done for the sufferers.

What ought to be done—what can be done for this class consistent with reason, humanity, justice, and the constitution? It is the debtor class—the trading class, who incur all the risks of speculation, who are the first in a time of peace and prosperity, have been the life of trade—it is that enterprising class of our citizens who have constantly contributed by their industry and liberality to individual, as well as to national wealth, who have been caught in debt by the revolution, and need assistance. Shall their property, the hard earnings of years of toil, risk, and honest industry, be swept from them at half its value, and their helpless families, turned out penniless upon the world? Are these men who have carried forward the progress of the country in its rapid advancement to power, to receive protection, or are they to be sacrificed to the cupidity and avarice of another class who do not work—consume, but produce nothing—who add nothing to the wealth and little to the happiness of the country—who live by lending money at ten per cent, and who lie upon the ill-gotten gains of two per cent, per month wrung from the earnings of honest industry? Shall the feast of the capitalist come, in exorbitant demands of interest submitted to and promised by the borrower, to save property from being sold at ruinous sacrifices? Shall the carnival of the miser come, who neither fights nor works, and who has hoarded up his usurious gains to take advantage of the distresses of the people at such a time as this? It is contrary to the spirit of our institutions for too large a portion of the property of the country to be owned by a few men. On the other hand, dishonest men are too apt to seize the opportunity afforded by relief laws to defraud their creditors.

Numerous as are the difficulties that environ the subject, I had hoped that this question would have been answered previously to your last adjournment, in the passage of some constitutional relief measure, satisfactory to the people; but in this I was sadly disappointed; and had it not been that you were soon to meet again, and wishing to avoid the expense incurred in the call of another extra session of the Legislature, at a time when we should most rigidly economize, diminish our expenditures, and husband all our resources, such as I am opposed to relaying upon in ordinary circumstances in a time of peace, I would have thought myself justified in calling you back without delay to legislate upon this subject.

Whether a two-thirds valuation law, applied to personal, as to real estate, or a further suspension of the courts, or some other mode of relief, be the remedy, I forbear at this time to suggest, for the reason that a Treasury note bill is now pending before Congress, making paper money legal tender for debts. Unconstitutional as I believe this bill to be, and much as I deprecate its passage, it is confidently believed by its friends, that it will prove a sovereign panacea for our financial ills, and afford the debtor all the relief he needs, in the immediate advance in his property, from the excessive issues of a depreciated currency. I any event, I think it fair to conclude that the creditor is entitled to a lien upon all the property of his debtor for the payment of his debt, and after that has been honestly surrendered, at such a time as this, he is entitled to a full discharge from the payment of the remainder. Every honest man will pay to the uttermost farthing, if ever he becomes able.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, by act approved July 27th, 1861, was directed by Congress, "out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State, for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the treasury."

About the middle of last month I addressed a letter to the President of the Military Board, requesting him to furnish me with the amount expended by the Board for the above purpose, with the proper vouchers, with the view of laying them before the proper accounting officers of the treasury, have them passed upon without delay, and demand for the State the sum she has expended, and is entitled to under the act from the Federal Government. In reply, I received a note informing me the Board was not then ready to report, and the vouchers for some of the money expended had not then been obtained; and so soon as they were procured a report would be made. No report having yet been received, I have been unable to apply for the money under this act. I deem it of the utmost importance to the interests of the State that this matter should be attended to as speedily as possible, and have no doubt the Board is using its best efforts to procure the vouchers, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in due time, that Kentucky had assumed her portion of the interest of the public debt incurred by the war, by inclosing a copy of the resolution passed by the Legislature, paying the whole of it before the first day of July, fifteen per cent, will be deducted. It may be well, therefore, to set off the claim of the Government for taxes by so much of our liquidated claim against the Government, and thus allow the people longer time to meet it by taxation. The balance, I am informed, the banks are willing to receive in Government bonds.

I forbear, at present, to make any allusion to our federal or foreign relations, in the hope that the horrid civil war in which we are engaged will soon be ended; and trusting that Divine Providence will enlighten us by His wisdom, direct us in the pathway of duty, and lead us in the right direction through the troubles which surround us.

B. MAGOFFIN.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Expulsion of Bright.

Speaking of the expulsion of Senator Bright, upon the charge of having written a letter to President Davis on the 1st of March, 1861, the Springfield Republican says:

"Our manufacturers of guns, powder, military equipments and stores, were equally involved, and up to the very moment when war actually broke upon the nation, they were freely supplying the rebels with the means of destroying the Government, and without any compunctions of conscience, or the least idea that they were engaged in treasonable work. We admit the force of these well-known facts, and confess that we are taught by them not to judge too rigidly the words or the conduct of any man previous to the outbreak of hostilities, which almost no one then believed would ever occur. The Springfield Republican is one of the leading Administration prints in New England, and is politically opposed to Mr. Bright—a fact which makes its admission more important in this connection. It is a just answer to the contemptible pretext that was humped up by the majority of the Senate to justify his expulsion. The Albany (N. Y.) Argus and Atlas well says:

"Long after the 1st of March, the New England merchants were driving a busy trade in rifles and gunpowder with South Carolina and all Secessiondom. Greeley was advocating the right of Secession. Seward was entertaining the Southern Commissioners with promises to evacuate Sumter. Harvey kept up secret communication with the rebels, and was rewarded with the appointment to Portugal; and the Administration took the ground that no one was hurt, or would be hurt, by the withdrawal of the Southern States."

"Then why was Bright singled out for expulsion?" We will answer the Argus: His antecedents were Democratic, and the majority desired to humiliate and insult the organization which had elected him to the Senate.

How Great Britain Treated the Negroes in the Revolution.

As the powers that seem to be at a loss to know what to do with the slaves, and can not comprehend the every day slave left at work on the plantations enables one more white man to join the rebel army, and thereby becomes as potent as the white man for the overthrow of our Government, we copy a proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton showing how the English disposed of such cases. We find it in an old paper called The Royal Gazette, dated New York, December 18, 1779, "Published by James Rivington, Printer to his Most Excellent Majesty."

SIR HENRY CLINTON, K. B., General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces, with a Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, inclusive, &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Enemy have adopted a practice of enrolling

NEGROES among their Troops; I do give Notice, That all NEGROES taken in Arms, or upon any military duty, shall be purchased for the public service at a stated Price, the Money to be paid to the Captors.

But I do most strictly forbid any person to sell or claim Right over any Negro the property of a Rebel who may take Refuge with any part of this Army; and I do promise to every

NEGROE who shall desert the Rebel Standard, full Security to follow within these Lines any Occupation which he shall think proper.

Given under my Hand at Headquarters, PHILADELPHIA, the 30th day of June, 1779.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's Command,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Meeting in Marion County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marion county, held in Lebanon, Ky., on Monday, the 3d day of February, 1862, (being County Court day), James A. Jarboe, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. H. Hughes appointed Secretary.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: E. A. Graves, Esq., Col. R. A. Burton, and Wm. P. Ballard, Esq., who, after retiring, reported to the meeting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The present extraordinary condition of the country, in a business and financial point of view, seems to imperatively require that the Legislature of Kentucky, soon to meet in the Capitol of the State, should adopt some efficient relief measure, in order to avert civil strife and avoid general bankruptcy among the business and industrial classes of the people of Kentucky; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we are not wedded to any particular plan of relief, so that it is efficient and adequate to the purposes in view, we would, nevertheless, suggest that it might be afforded in a well arranged valuation law, having reference always to the valuation of property when the debt was originally created; or the continuation of the law enacted in May last; or in providing by law that when a judgment is rendered against a party, the execution for twenty per cent, of the amount of the judgments may issue, and be governed by exactly the law as now governs and applies to executions; that in four months from the rendition of the judgment another execution for twenty per cent, of the judgment may issue, and run the same routine as the first execution; and in four months from the issuing of the last execution let another issue for a like amount, and so on every four months, from the time the last execution issued, until the judgment is exhausted or satisfied. We believe that the interests of the creditor class are as much, or ought to be, interested in some well digested plan of this kind as the debtor class.

Be it further resolved, That at a time when nearly all values of every kind of property are destroyed by revolution and civil war, it is a principle of axiomatic importance that in every well regulated government there must exist a controlling and paramount power, competent to all purposes of government and the well being of society; that to this all other lodgments of power must be subordinate and amenable, and that when the general markets of the country are not accessible to the farmer, producer, and tradesman, and there is uncertainty as to the business and future growth of the country, statesmanship, sound policy, and the good of the country alike require that some efficient relief measure ought to be accorded to the people of the country.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives be instructed and requested to use all honorable exertions to carry out the policy embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Louisville Journal and Democrat, Frankfort Yeoman and Commonwealth, and Central Kentuckian, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES A. JARBOE, President.
H. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, Feb. 2.]

Whereabouts of Crittenden and His Rebels.

This officer now has his headquarters at Gainesboro', on the Cumberland river. From a member of General Carroll's brigade, who left there on Tuesday night last, we learn that the force there is perfectly organized, the camp in good order and in the receipt of ample supplies. The enemy have not crossed the river at Mill Spring, with the exception of small parties of skirmishers. They seem to be deterred by a well founded dread of a flank movement by our forces. A list of the killed and wounded on our side has been made out at headquarters, and we presume will shortly be published. It does not exceed three hundred, and it is now pretty well ascertained that the enemy's loss was much above that number.

Gainesboro' is the capital of Jackson county, Tenn. It is situated on the left bank of the Cumberland river. It has a court-house and several stores and dwelling. It is one hundred miles from the battle-field at Mill Spring, and twenty miles south of the Tennessee line.

Dr. Cheever preached an emancipation sermon in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday (Sunday). Why this blatant, who has preached against the Constitution and the Union for years, is not afforded board and lodging at Fort Lafayette with other Disunionists before this, we can not conceive.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever is an Abolition divine, and as such has an exclusive right to denounce the Union and the Constitution. Being an Abolitionist, of course he can say and do what he pleases without molestation.

Cin. Eng.

THE FROG.

Of all the funniest things that live, In woodland, marsh or bog, That creep the ground, or fly the air, The funniest is the frog! The frog—the scientific Of Nature's handy work! The frog that neither walks or runs, But goes it with a jerk!

With pants and coat of bottle-green, A yellow fancy vest, He plunges into mud and mire All in his Sunday's best. When he sits down he's standing up (As Paddy Quinn once said) And for convenience, he wears His eyes atop his head.

You see him sitting on a log, About the "vasty deep," You feel inclined to say—"Old chap, Just look before you leap! You raise your eyes to tell him His ugly-looking man, But are you get it half way up, A down he goes—clerk-cling—

ANECDOTES OF THE CALIFORNIA FLOOD.—The California papers have many reports of hairbreadth escapes, among which we observe that the wife of a State Senator was rescued by her husband carrying her some distance on his back, he wading waist-deep in a torrent. Among other characteristic anecdotes of the disaster, are the following amusing stories:

At one of our hotels yesterday morning a boarder called for breakfast, with the remark, "I am damned sure they were not drowned by the flood, but I don't feel so sure about beef and pork." He had been around town considerably, and had seen so many drowned cattle and hogs lying around, that he concluded to be on the safe side.

"How high did the water get on your floor?" we inquired of a resident of one of the more favored localities of the city. "Just high enough to take the starch out of my shirt-collar," said he. But, as if anxious to maintain the good standing of real estate in his neighborhood, he added: "But then you know I am a very short man."

Some one was bantering citizen Caulfield about the magnificent waterscape which he ransomed, to which he promptly responded: "I wouldn't give a cent for a man that couldn't have a lake of his own."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

- Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. L. Alexander.
- Henderson, Davies, and McLean—Wm. Anthony.
- Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.
- Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.
- Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Nathan McKee.
- Dreckerbridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson—John B. Bruner.
- Clarke and Madison—R. E. Glenn.
- Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton—M. P. Buster.
- Harrell, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.
- Estill, Owsley, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell—Harrison Cockrill.
- Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.
- Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—Alexander L. Davidson.
- Henry, Adams, and Trimble—Samuel E. Bellamy.
- Madison and Garrard—George Denny.
- Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt—R. H. Field.
- Kenton—John F. Fisk.
- Henry, Breckinridge, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay—Theo. F. Garrard.
- Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.
- Christian and Todd—Samuel H. Jones.
- Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin—J. Kemp Goodie.
- Royd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—Wm. C. Grier.
- Union, Carroll, and Trimble—Asa P. Grover.
- Callaway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Irwin.
- Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Nelson—Samuel H. Jones.
- McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Logan—J. M. Johnson.
- Mason and Leslie—Martin P. Marshall.
- Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall.
- Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenberg—Henry D. Mellors.
- Jefferson Co. and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville—C. D. Pennebaker.
- Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall.
- Clinton, Letcher, and Spencer—Wm. B. Read.
- Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rhea.
- Scott and Fayette—James F. Robinson.
- Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben Spaulding.
- 6 Wards City Louisville—James Speed.
- Hart, Green, and Taylor—Claiborne J. Walton.
- Shelby, Henry, and Oldham—Walter C. Wuttaker.
- Jessamine, Mercer and Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

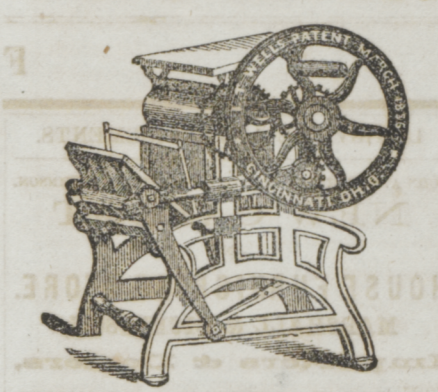
- ADAMS—F. J. Rigner.
- ALLEN—J. W. Heister.
- BRECKINRIDGE—L. Cleveland.
- BUTLER AND EDMONSON—L. J. Proctor.
- BATH—V. B. Young.
- BRECKINRIDGE—Alf. Allen.
- BOURBON—B. J. Clay.
- BOONE—J. Calvert.
- BOYD AND LAWRENCE—D. W. Johns.
- BOYD—Joshua F. Bell.
- BULLITT—W. J. Hendry.
- CLAY—A. T. White.
- CRITTENDEN—John W. Blue.
- CARTER AND ROSS—Stephen J. England.
- CLINTON AND CUMBERLAND—Odo Miller.
- CHRISTIAN AND ROSS—Geo. Poindester.
- CAMPBELL—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.
- CLARKE—Jno. B. Huston.
- DAVIES—Geo. H. Yeaman.
- ESTILL AND JACKSON—A. A. Curtis.
- FRANKLIN—R. C. Anderson.
- FAYETTE—R. A. Buckner.
- FLEMING—L. W. Andrews.
- GRANT—Wm. S. Rankin.
- GARRARD—Alexander Lusk.
- GREEN—D. P. Macdonald.
- GRAYSON—Wm. L. Conklin.
- GREENUP—Wm. C. Ireland.
- HOPKINS—Dr. John Ray.
- HART—P. L. Maxey.
- HARLAN AND PERRY—Hiram S. Powell.
- HARDIN—B. R. Young.
- HENRY—J. Press Sparks.
- HENDERSON—Milton Young.
- HICKMAN AND FALTON—E. Beazly.
- JEFFERSON—Jno. H. Harney.
- JESSAMINE—Geo. S. Shanklin.
- KNOX—Jas. W. Anderson.
- KENTON—Jno. W. Fennell and G. Clar Smith.
- LOUISVILLE CITY—J. C. Beaman, N. Wolfe, J. Teris, W. P. Boone.
- LAUREL AND ROCKCASTLE—E. B. Bacheller.
- LARUE—N. A. Rapier.
- LEWIS—G. M. Thomas.
- LINCOLN—John C. Cooper.
- MADISON—Dr. Thos. W. Owings.
- MCCLELLAN—James A. Rousseau.
- MCCLELLAN—Henry Griffith.
- MULLENBURG—Jos. Ricketts.
- MERCER—Elijah Gabbert.
- MARION—J. R. Thomas.
- MASON—Harrison Taylor and M. Smith.
- MONTGOMERY AND POWELL—Thos. Turner.
- MONROE—Daniel E. Downing.
- MADISON—C. F. Burnam.
- NICHOLAS—J. W. Campbell.
- OLDHAM—R. T. Jacob.
- OHIO—Benjamin Green.
- PENDLETON—W. A. Brannan.
- PULASKI—Thos. S. Morrow.
- RUSSELL AND CASEY—J. M. C. Lisenbr.
- SHELBY—Jno. B. Cochran.
- SPENCER—Robert Cochran.
- SIMPSON—J. M. Henry.
- TAYLOR—Joseph H. Chandler.
- TODD—Urban E. Kennedy.
- WOODFORD—Zeb. Ward.
- WARREN—J. R. Underwood.
- WASHINGTON—S. Vanhook.
- WHITLEY—Hugh F. Finley.
- WASHINGTON—R. J. Browne—75.
- ANDERSON—Vincent Ashe.
- BRECKINRIDGE AND MAGOFFIN—J. Gardner.
- BARREN—John S. Barlow.
- BALLARD—
- CALLAWAY—
- CALDWELL—W. H. Edmunds.
- CARROLL—J. C. Lindsay.
- FLOYD AND JOHNSON—Jno. M. Elliott.
- GALLATIN—A. B. Chambers.
- GRACE—
- HANCOCK—W. P. D. Bush.
- HARRISON—Lucius Desha.
- LOGAN AND LIVINGSTON—
- LOGAN—
- MARSHALL—J. C. Gilbert.
- MORGAN AND WOLFE—G. M. Hampton.
- MCCRACKEN—S. Vanhook.
- NELSON—E. G. Murphy.
- OWEN—E. F. Burns.
- PIKE AND LETCHER—David May.
- SCOTT—Wm. Johnson.
- TRIMBLE—E. M. Garriott.
- TRIGG—John W. Gaines.
- UNION—R. S. Spalding—25.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

COMMITTED TO the Livingston county jail, a negro boy, calling himself MILT, of a dark complexion, aged about five feet four inches high; weight about 132 pounds; scar on the right hand, supposed to be caused by a burn; says he belongs to John Matthews, of Logan county. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

nov 2 wdt-wm T. A. KEEFER, J. L. C.

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FORFEITED LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.,

February 10, 1862.

THE following lands will be forfeited to the State interest and cost, due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 918. Francis Lightfoot Lee, 1,000 acres in Henry county, on Kentucky river, near mouth of Cedar, patented in the name of John May. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, amounting to \$30.

No. 1612. George Hootch, 1,000 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer Creek, patented in the name of Samuel Hootch. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$12.

No. 1613. Same, 600 acres in Logan county, on the waters of Muddy River, patented in the name of Samuel Hootch. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$9 60.

No. 1880. Zack Henry, 500 acres in Hardin county, patented in the name of W. May. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$3.

No. 1887. J. Dunn, 400 acres in Livingston county, on Ohio river, entered in the name of Ed. Head. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$1 30.

No. 1838. Same, 400 acres in Livingston county, on Deer Creek, patented and surveyed in the name of J. Dunn. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$1 20.

No. 2216. Gideon D. Hart, 926 acres in Anderson county, on Salt River. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$1 28.

No. 2317. Same, 136 acres in Anderson county, on Crooked Creek, Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$1 77.

No. 2623. Joseph Whitesides, 1,000 acres in Logan county, on the Whitesides, patented in the name of Craig & Johnson. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$36.

No. 2891. L. A. Goble, 320 acres on west Tennessee River, R. I. W. T. S. 34. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$1 92.

No. 120. John Brown, 1155 acres in Logan county, on the Big Muddy River, surveyed in the name of A. Slaughter. Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$30 50.

No. 2967. M. D. Williams, in his own right, part of E. Williams, 1,696 1/2 acres, 367 acres, Henderson county, on High Creek, Years' taxes due, 1858-9-0, Amount of tax, \$11.

No. 29

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

WEEKLY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND Daily Session KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will meet again on Wednesday, 12th inst., and, in all probability, will adjourn to meet again during the present year, after considering the various important measures now demanded by the peculiar condition of the country. During the session of the Legislature the Yeoman will be issued Weekly and Daily, containing full and accurate reports of the legislative proceedings of the preceding week and day, in addition to the latest news by telegraph and otherwise. During the recess of the Legislature, the Yeoman will be published Weekly.

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Now is the time to subscribe, that the subscription may commence with the approaching session.

Laws of Kentucky.
The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Gen. McClellan's plans, the Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican says, have been revealed to a distinguished member of Congress, and he don't like them. The same authority says that Ben Wade, chairman of the committee on the conduct of the war, is gloomy over the prospects, and that in endeavoring to get President Lincoln to look at our national troubles in a sober manner the other day, he became discouraged. Mr. Lincoln laughed at him, or told a pleasant story in reply to Wade's bad predictions, (so the story goes), until the Ohio Senator drew up stiffly with, "Sir, you are not a mile from Tophet, and you are riding a swift locomotive at that!" "Indeed!" replied Mr. Lincoln; "well, there is one consolation—I shall not have to part long from my Senatorial friends. You will be along by the next train!"

THE DEMAND NOTES—A FINANCIAL CHASM BRIDGED.—The N. Y. Times says: The Secretary of the Treasury, indisposed to let the community suffer the slightest inconvenience from the financial measure now passing through Congress, has authorized Mr. Cisco to submit to the banks a proposition, to the effect that the Sub-Treasury take of them their surplus demand notes upon ten days notice, giving for them a certificate of deposit, bearing five per cent. interest. The proposition has, we learn, proved acceptable to all of the banks with whom the Assistant Treasurer has communicated; and will no doubt be generally adopted. As meeting, to some extent, an objection raised as to the ability of the Treasury to issue the new emission of notes as rapidly as demanded, the fact is of importance; and is of even more importance as indicating the restoration of more harmonious relations between our great moneyed institutions and the Government.

[For the Yeoman.]
That miserable Abolition outlaw, Jim Lane, in his villainous and blood-thirsty speech at Leavenworth, used the following language: "I am authorized by the Government to say to every officer and private that I will feed a slave for each one of you, and I don't care how soon you catch him."

If Lane told a lie when he uttered those words, Mr. Lincoln owes it to himself to disavow them, and he should remove Lane from the position he occupies. If he fails to do so, the country can come to no other conclusion than that he indorses Lane and the sentiments expressed by him, and that he is willing to countenance Lane's Abolition crusade into Texas. Let the Kentucky Legislature demand an open and distinct disavowal by the President of Jim Lane and his hellish doctrines, and also the prompt removal of the murderous scamp from the office he now fills.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
The Providence Post thinks it would be singular if the President did not lean upon the Democracy for support, for he does not have much support from any other quarter. His assailants are his own quondam political friends, and his best defenders are Democrats.

FOUR MILLIONS A DAY.—The Hon. James Brooks, of the New York Express, a sagacious, cautious, and thoughtful journalist, writes from Washington as follows:

"Hence, I must add, that for the four or six preceding weeks, the expenditures of the Government have been full three millions every day, and that the week ending Saturday last week they averaged nearly four millions every day! It is true, very true, that in the Treasury Department, they are making money fast, and that they could make it faster, if, on the present plates, it could be printed faster, but it is not the less true, that they are not making it half as fast as needed; and if the expenditures are to be four millions per diem, only some eight or ten cylinder Hoes' presses can make the money as fast as it will be needed."

[For the Yeoman.]
The President's Grand Ball.

It is said that Nero fiddled when the city of Rome was on fire, and the conflagration bid fair to destroy it; that Roman Emperors, and all the elite of the Roman people, attended the amphitheatres where wild beasts were turned into the arena to destroy thousands of early Christians.

Men and women of Paris crowded the place of execution every day during the French revolution when the guillotine was doing its bloody work in the name of liberty.

The Black Republican President of the United States has given the most magnificent entertainment and ball ever seen at Washington City, entirely select in the persons invited, while a civil war is raging in the land, which bids fair to bankrupt the Government and destroy all its free institutions. It was a most magnificent ball, where there was seen Chinese pagodas, Japanese contrivances, and French imperial arrangements, prepared and gotten up by the grand confectioners and purveyors late from the cuisine of the Grand Emperor of Hayti.

The company was very select, indeed; none being admitted except such as had tickets sent to them by the Chamberlain of the White House, countersigned by the Secretary of State. Foreign ambassadors, in their court dresses and decorations, with their full legations, and the President's own household, were present.

waged, was especially and scrupulously excluded. Had General Scott been able to attend, he would have had the oath administered to himself and all others attending the ball—including the Foreign Ambassadors.

The President with Mrs. Senator Browning, and Senator Browning with Mrs. Lincoln, led off in the mazes of the grand dance. It was none of your Western "hoodlums," or legging "set to's," to which the distinguished persons just named were formerly accustomed; but one of those soft lackadaisical love-sick shuffles, only known and practiced by the distinguished of courtly ways.

The President said, while making the first round, notwithstanding the instructions the grand professor had given him, that he felt like bursting out upon one of the Illinois "shake-aways" he had been used to in former days.

It was a glorious sight to see the royal pair enjoying themselves amidst the mirth and revelry only known to such patrician persons as had been admitted to their presence. When the dancing had continued for a while a door was thrown wide open, and there stood a great punch bowl in the center of the room, large enough to supply all the thirsty souls present with such drink as is only distilled for Kings and Princes.

Had some friend but filled it with blood enough from the wounds of the poor soldiers slain in battle to have given it a redder hue, it would have been nectar fit only for the gods. We suppose the pious Beecher and saintly Cheever were present, not only to find enjoyment in the revelry, but to lead off in the piety of the occasion.

What must the considerate people of the world think of such a gathering at the capital of the nation, when two hundred thousand hostile men, with bayonets fixed, were sleeping on the damp, cold earth, almost in sight of the place of mirth, ready, at a beck or nod, to begin the work of death upon each other.

What were the soldiers' wives and children about the night that grand ball was held? Many were shivering in the wintry blast, without food and without raiment. The aid so many warm patriots had promised, if the men would enlist, had been withheld, the promises forgotten. The thousands it cost to pay for that ball would, had they been disbursed amongst the poor and needy, have cheered and comforted the drooping hearts of thousands of women and children.

But the groans of the dying soldiers on the battle-field; the burning of cities and towns, destruction of farms and farm-houses; the desolation and want created by the armies as they march across the land; the distress of families and individuals prostrated from affluence to poverty in an hour, by the ruthless hand of war; the disregard of constitutional obligation and duty; the forgetfulness of all rules of honor and of right, are to politicians, office-holders, office-seekers, puritanical pharisaical preachers, Abolitionists, and Secessionists, matters not for a moment to be in the way of the jollity and revelry of a Presidential ball.

At Richmond, it is said, they have had their polkas and redows, and other Pottowatonic dances and merry-makings amongst the grand officers of the Confederation, while the soldiers have been suffering in the camps for the necessities of life.

What an enlightened, Christianized people we have now, in what was once a happy United States! As we have progressed in wealth and refinement, we have acquired the love of pomp and show; have lost our love of the ways of our plain old fathers, and can fiddle and drink, get merry and get drunk, while our kinsfolk are suffering in the tented fields to promote the interests of party and of faction to the overthrow of a Government that ought to have been so dear to all as to have prompted compromise and concession, rather than unkind feeling and destructive war to sustain and perpetuate it.

Man, with all his boasted reason, is but a brute at times.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1862.

The Senate called to order at 10 o'clock, Mr. Speaker (FISK) in the chair.
Mr. BUSH presented the credentials of Mr. LAMSON, COCKRILL, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Miles, and the oath was administered by Mr. F. W. Lewis.

The roll was then called, and nineteen senators answered to their names. No quorum being present, the Senate adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate re-assembled at 4 o'clock.
Mr. BRUNER moved a call of roll, and 17 senators were present and answered to their names, after which others appeared sufficient to constitute a quorum.
The Journal of yesterday was then read.

LEAVES.

Mr. SPEED—A bill to amend the charter of the City of Louisville. Judiciary.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill for the benefit of the late sheriff of Adair county. Finance.

Mr. SPEED—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville Bridge Company. Judiciary.

Mr. PRALL—A bill to amend the charter of the Bourbon Lodge of Odd Fellows. Judiciary.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill for the benefit of John A. McFarland, of Adair county. Finance.

Same—A bill to abolish the criminal and equity courts in the 4th judicial district. Judiciary.

Mr. SPEED—A bill to fix the days on which the courts shall commence in the different judicial districts. Judiciary.

Mr. SPEED—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville Bridge Company. Judiciary.

Mr. HARRISON COCKRILL, placed on the Committee on County Courts, Internal Improvement, and Military Affairs.

Mr. SPEED was placed on the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GOODLOE on the Committee on the Sinking Fund.

Mr. BRUNER on the Committee on Revised Statutes.

A petition from Hon. C. P. PENNÉBAKER, relative to military affairs, was referred to the committee to which it appropriately belonged.

Messrs. DEHAVEN and CHAMBERS were made a committee to inform the Governor that the Senate now had a quorum, and were ready to receive any communication he might wish to place before them.

In response, the Governor said that he had a written communication which he would present to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1862.

The roll was called, and a quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. JONAS MARTIN, member elect from the county of Caldwell, and LYON ELSHA BEAZLY, from the county of Hickman and Fulton, and J. W. BOONE, from the county of McCracken, appeared and took the oath required by the Constitution of Kentucky.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. RANKIN, MURPHY, CLEVELAND, BURNAM, and GEO. R. THOMAS, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. BURNAM—Education—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 64, in Nelson county. Passed.

Mr. HUSTON—Revised Statutes—A bill to authorize the sale of the Russell & Cynthia turnpike road company and its franchises, and for other purposes touching the same. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RANKIN offered the following joint resolution, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That General Geo. H. Thomas, Col. J. A. Garfield, and Commodore A. H. Foote, together with the brave officers and men in their respective commands, by their recent victories over the rebels at Mill Spring, Prestonsburg, and Fort Henry, deserve well of their country, and the thanks of Kentucky are due, and are hereby tendered to them for their bravery in battle and brilliant achievements in defense of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. HUSTON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the members from Montgomery, Bath, Carter, and Lawrence counties be appointed a committee to designate by days and dates the times of holding the courts in the 11th Judicial District, as now contained in the various acts touching the same, and that they report by bill supplemental to said laws.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That a committee of five, of this House, be appointed by the Speaker to prepare a joint resolution or series of resolutions expressive of the sense of this Legislature in regard to the issuing of Treasury notes, and making them a legal tender by the government of the United States of America, and report the same to this House at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. BURNAM moved the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that this House was prepared to receive any communication he wished to make to it.

Messrs. BURNAM, TEVIS, and BUSH were appointed as said committee, who, after a short absence, reported that owing to the want of a quorum in the Senate, the Governor would not communicate to the General Assembly until to-morrow (Friday) at 11 o'clock, A. M., when he would transmit a message in writing.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the legality of the appointment of D. C. Smith as sheriff of Barren county, by the county court of said county, and whether any legislation be necessary to legalize his official acts, and the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Also the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether any and what provision should be made for the relief of those who have been compelled to pay taxes to the so-called provisional Government of Kentucky.

LEAVE.

Was granted to bring in the following bills:

Mr. V. B. YOUNG—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 5, in Bath county. Education.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the mechanics of this Commonwealth. Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. PROCTOR—A bill to provide compensation to officers raising troops not mustered into the service of the United States. Military Affairs.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the late and present sheriffs of Butler and Edmonson counties. Propositions and Grievances.

Also, a bill prescribing the duties and powers of the judge of the Edmonson county court. County Courts.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Hammersville, in Edmonson county. Corporations.

Mr. POINDEXTER—A bill for the benefit of the late and present sheriffs of Christian county. Ways and Means.

Mr. HUSTON—A bill to amend the execution laws of this Commonwealth. Judiciary.

Also, a bill to amend the law to prevent fraudulent assignments in trust for creditors, and other fraudulent conveyances. Judiciary.

Mr. YEAMAN—A bill for the benefit of common school districts Nos. 15 and 16, in Daviess county. Select Committee.

Also, a bill for the benefit of W. T. Samuel, clerk of the Hardin county court. County Courts.

Also, a bill to amend the law in relation to proceedings against non-residents. Codes of Practice.

Mr. SPARKS—A bill for the benefit of David Fitzgerald. Judiciary.

Also, a bill to change the name of the county of Magoffin to Douglas. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. BACHELLER—A bill for the benefit of C. B. Farris, clerk of the Laurel circuit court. Circuit Courts.

Mr. G. R. THOMAS—A bill to incorporate the Kinnikinnick Bridge Company. Select Committee. England, Ireland, and Kentucky.

Also, a bill providing for the pay of soldiers before being mustered into service. Military Affairs.

Mr. COOPER—A bill to repeal an act in relation to the time for holding the Lincoln circuit court. Revised Statutes.

Mr. TEVIS—A bill concerning the administration of the estates of deceased soldiers. Revised Statutes.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the city of Louisville. Corporations.

Mr. BURNAM—A bill to amend the law in relation to fraudulent sales under attachments and mortgages. Revised Statutes.

Mr. TURNER—A bill to change the place of voting in Jefferson precinct, in Montgomery county. Propositions and Grievances.

Also, a bill regulating the fees of commissioners, auditors, and receivers in equity courts. Codes of Practice.

Also, a bill to regulate the times for holding courts in the 11th judicial district. Select Committee.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—A bill to amend the law in relation to descent and distribution. Judiciary.

Mr. BRANN—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 29, in Pendleton county. Education.

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN—A bill for the benefit of the town of Shelbyville. Corporations.

Also, a bill for the benefit of John L. Ray, late sheriff of Shelby county. Claims.

Mr. KENNEDY—A bill to provide for the payment of the officers of the 25th regiment Kentucky Volunteers. Military Affairs.

Mr. BROWNE—A bill for the benefit of the executors of Samuel Redding, deceased. Judiciary.

Also, a bill to abolish the August term of the Washington circuit court. Circuit Courts.

Also, a bill to amend the law in relation to fraudulent conveyances. Judiciary.

DOOR-KEEPER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the resignation of Anderson Gray, Esq., the Door-keeper of this House, which was accepted.

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. ANDREWS nominated John A. Crittenden, of Franklin county.

Mr. SHANKLIN nominated J. N. Robb, of Jessamine county.

Mr. PROCTOR nominated Sam. Ledman, of Warren county.

Mr. WARD nominated Geo. W. Matthews, of Anderson county.

Mr. SPARKS nominated Thos. Pearce, of Henry county.

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN nominated Henry Burnett.

Mr. DOWNING nominated Jas. R. Duncan, of Monroe county.

The ballot being taken, resulted as follows:

Mr. Pearce..... 6
Mr. Crittenden..... 8
Mr. Robb..... 10
Mr. Matthews..... 12
Mr. Ledman..... 5
Mr. Burnett..... 6
Mr. Duncan..... 6

No one having received a majority, Mr. J. B. COCHRAN withdrew the nomination of Mr. Burnett.

The ballot being then taken for the remaining candidates, resulted as follows—Mr. Ledman being dropped:

Mr. Pearce..... 5
Mr. Crittenden..... 21
Mr. Robb..... 11
Mr. Matthews..... 12
Mr. Duncan..... 7

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, Mr. Pearce was dropped and the ballot taken, with the following result:

Mr. Crittenden..... 24
Mr. Robb..... 10
Mr. Matthews..... 17
Mr. Duncan..... 9

Mr. Duncan was then dropped and the ballot taken, resulting as follows:

Mr. Crittenden..... 24
Mr. Robb..... 15
Mr. Matthews..... 21

Mr. Robb was then dropped and the ballot taken between the two remaining candidates, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Crittenden..... 31
Mr. Matthews..... 30

Mr. Crittenden having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Door-keeper.

And then the House adjourned.

The Tribune authority for the statement that out of the three hundred and odd millions already expended by the Federal government on the war—saying nothing of the other vast sums spent by the several States, to be finally assumed by Uncle Sam—over one hundred millions have been squandered in corrupt jobs and contracts. The Democratic administration of James Madison conducted a three years' war with England to an honorable issue, at a cost of less than \$100,000,000. It has been the Tribune's constant hobby to denounce Democratic administration for alleged corruption (mind you, without proof). Yet a year has not passed over the head of its own chosen dynasty before the established fact of gigantic frauds, systematic corruption and unequalled extravagance compels it to admit the humiliating truth that public virtue was never so low as now, nor organized corruption at so high a flood in every department of the Government.

Greenport (L. I.) Repub. Watchman.

SEIZURE OF STEAMERS.—We understand that the Government has orders to press into service all the steamers at this port and Pittsburgh, that they may rendezvous at the latter city, to be employed in the transportation of 50,000 troops, now on their way from the east to Kentucky and the South. It will require from eighty to one hundred steamers to transport so large a number of troops down the river. This fleet of steamers, with its immense body of men, will pass down the last of the present week.—Cin. Eng.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11.

By the flag of truce we have the following particulars, through rebel sources, of the complete success of Burnside's forces at Roanoke Island. The Island has been taken possession of by the Federals, and Commander Lynch's rebel fleet completely destroyed. Elizabeth city was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. It was previously burned, whether by our shells or by the rebels is not certain. The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to land for the purpose of drawing them into a trap. The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been a little over three thousand effective fighting men. Gen. Wise was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk. All the gunboats but one were taken, and that one escaped up a creek, and was probably also destroyed.

One report at Norfolk says only 70, and another only 200 escaped from the island. Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 60 on the island escaped. There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels. The Richmond Examiner of this morning, in a leading editorial, says: "The loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence by telegraph yesterday is fully confirmed. 2,500 brave troops, on an island in the sea, were exposed to all the force of Burnside's fleet. They resisted with courage, but when 15,000 men were landed against them, and their retreat being cut off by the surrounding element they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of Hatteras on a larger scale."

The following are the telegraph dispatches on the subject in the Richmond papers of this morning:

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.

The latest news states that O. Jennings, son of Governor Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though the wound is not mortal. Major Lauser and Lieut. Miller are mortally wounded. About 300 Confederates were killed. Our wounded number over 1,000. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same. Midshipman Gamm had his arm shot off. The other casualties are unimportant.

A late arrival this morning says Elizabeth city has been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and their army is pushing on through to Edenton.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.

A rumor has prevailed that Commodore Lynch's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the Confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape. The fleet went to Elizabeth city from Roanoke Island, and was probably burned at the former place.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.

Received in Richmond at Midnight.—A courier arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and brought intelligence that Elizabeth city was burned this morning by the inhabitants. During the conflagration, the Federals landed a large force. All our gunboats but one were captured by the enemy. Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

The following is the very latest—from today's Day Book:

"A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, from whom we gather the following information:

The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth city yesterday, about 7 o'clock, and began the attack upon that place. The citizens, finding resistance vain, evacuated the place; and before long, set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames.

"We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet, except the Fanny or Forrest, our informant is not certain which. This boat eluded the enemy and made up the Pasquetank river. She was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she, too, was captured."

"It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so, we are at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not fired before being abandoned. The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that, having exhausted the supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success; nor, for the want thereof, could they return to the island and land any assistance whatever to the forces."

"All the details as published, with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the courier, who represents our loss at 800 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy at not less than 1,000. Great havoc was made among them while coming up the road leading to the fort. Our forces brought to bear upon them two 32 pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The places of the fallen were, however, quickly filled. Park Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it."

"During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot, till all, save seven, fell bleeding to the ground. There is good reason to believe that Col. Henningsen, with his artillery, been on the island, we would not have been forced to surrender. The lack of field pieces was sorely felt, and had they been at hand, the enemy, perhaps never would have been able to land his forces. Henningsen had orders, we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, but, by some misunderstanding, he mistook Elizabeth city for the place of destination. Capt. Taylor, of this city, is represented as having distinguished himself."

"In addition to the above are many rumors we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumor, we prefer withholding them. Among them is one, however, worthy of notice—that Gen. Wise had been shot while in an ambulance, on his way to Norfolk. So far as we have been able to learn, we can only account for the statement by supposing that the name of the General was confounded with that of his son, who is reported among the killed."

"It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five that were attached to the expedition."

The news received to-day occasions great excitement at Old Point. A steamer with hourly dispatches from Gen. Burnside is hourly expected. The prisoners captured number at least two thousand, and will be here in a few days.

All the Southern papers received are unanimous in admitting the complete victory of our troops, and that the loss of the island is a very serious one.

